—hot—was poured in and allowed to become firm. The wood was then carefully moved until the glue was detached from the stone, but not removed, or if removed the splinter marked so as to be returned to the same position. More glue was then poured in and the operation repeated. A mould was then made of the glue in plaster, and from this type-metal casts obtained.

JANUARY 24, 1881.

Note on Halotrichite.—Mr. LEWIS described two localities of halotrichite in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and exhibited specimens. It occurs in fine incrustations on hornblendic gneiss on the river drive below Strawberry Mansion, Fairmount Park, and it occurs as an impure efflorescence at the West Jersey marl-pits, where it is mixed with sulphatite and melanterite.

On Twin Crystals of Zircon.—Dr. A. E. FOOTE recorded the discovery of perfect twin crystals of zircon, near Eganville, Renfrew Co., Canada. He had obtained small but imperfect twin crystals over four months before, but sufficiently distinct to establish the character of the twinning at that time. As in cassiterite and rutile, the twinning plane is 1 — i. It is doubtful if twins of zircon have ever been seen before.

APRIL 25, 1881.

Note on the Drift of Lycoming County, Pa.—Mr. ABRAHAM MEYER contributed some observations on the rocks and drift of Lycoming County, and especially of that portion in the vicinity of Lycoming Creek. He described the exposures on Lycoming Creek and commented on the various theories proposed to explain the geology of the county. He drew attention to the ridges of drift ("stony batter") on Lycoming Creek and on Hogelan's Run, which he supposed were formed by glacial action. He had found pebbles of granite and of hornblendic gneiss with magnetite in several places in Lycoming and Tioga Counties, and hoped that a careful study would be made of that region.

Discs of Quartz between Laminæ of Mica.—Mr. THEO. D. RAND exhibited a curious form of quartz occurring between the laminæ of muscovite, from Amelia Co., Va. Part of it was crystallized in the common form, but part was in discs, one-tenth of an inch in diameter and less, which, with polarized light under the microscope, showed a black cross which rotated as the analyzer was rotated. He stated that these disks were much like those from Swaim's quarry, Chester Co., Pa., hitherto undetermined, but much larger than the latter, and that it was probable those from Swaim's were also quartz.